

once again that we are confronted with a tyrant similar to Hitler and not unlike the notorious gangsters who seek ransom for their hostages. Many citizens already have voiced their abhorrence at dealing with this Communist dictator.

On May 20, 1961, the Emporia, Kans., Gazette, well known to many citizens of our Nation for its editorial excellence, characterized the Cuban dictator most appropriately in an editorial which speaks for itself:

A NEW LOW FOR CASTRO

In the latest episode of Mr. Castro's serialized program designed to make enemies and infuriate people, he has surpassed all previous efforts to gain recognition for himself as one of history's most celebrated paranoids.

The bearded Prime Minister, currently suffering from delusions of both persecution and grandeur, has offered to exchange the prisoners captured during the recent abortive invasion of Cuba for 500 bulldozers from the United States.

This, indisputably, is a Castro first. Who else but a sick ham with a dirty beard could offer to exchange human beings for earth-moving machines?

The Castro government has claimed that more than 1,000 invaders were captured during the April 17 fighting, although the actual number probably is less. The fate of these captives, judging from past Castro actions, is no less tenuous than that of former Batista officials after the fall of their government.

Today, the captives are goods to be bartered for machinery. Tomorrow, only Castro knows what indignities await them. Still, in the end—and there will be an end for Castro—these prisoners may have accomplished more as pawns in Castro's confused international politics than they could have as revolutionary soldiers.

For even the most complacent free-world citizens cannot help but be shocked by the callous disregard for the dignity of human life. In its own right, Castro's action is even more repulsive than the mass executions he ordered after assuming power. The fact that he could consider trading human beings for machines is this grotesque.

When the curtain falls on the last act of Castro's drawn-out tragicomedy, this recent action, along with the executions, must stand as evidence that his crimes were as inexcusable as any perpetrated by Hitler's lieutenants or Stalin's stooges.—G. L. DeB.

A Deck Stacked Against Kennedy?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1961

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, while many of us wait with anxious concern the outcome of the meeting between the President and the Soviet dictator, I recommend careful attention to an analysis of the forthcoming meeting which appeared in the U.S. News & World Report, issue of May 29, 1961:

A DECK STACKED AGAINST KENNEDY?

(The following analysis is by Francis B. Stevens, former Director of the Office of Eastern European Affairs, U.S. State Department, and now on the staff of U.S. News & World Report:)

When President Kennedy meets with Soviet Premier Khrushchev in Europe next month, he will be succumbing to the delusion which has bedazzled all his recent predecessors—that the only way to deal with the Russians is at the top.

And he will be defying the lessons of history, ignoring the insulting treatment given President Eisenhower in Paris just a year ago, and reversing the advice given by the Secretary of State, in a magazine article published before the election.

The President will be facing his formidable adversary in a particularly weak bargaining position. Since his inauguration, U.S. policy has experienced a series of humiliating setbacks—in Cuba, in Laos and in the failure to reach agreement in the Geneva talks on a nuclear-test ban. Even though responsibility for these reversals may lie largely with the previous administration, the Kennedy record is unlikely to impress Khrushchev, to whom only action and results matter.

Moreover, the Soviet position on the eve of a top-level meeting has never been stronger. Khrushchev possesses an absolute nuclear deterrent and massive, well-equipped conventional forces. Gagarin's orbital flight has demonstrated the Soviet lead in space. Laos has fallen into the dictator's lap, and his Cuban puppet has easily repelled a U.S.-supported invasion attempt. Khrushchev and the Soviet press have never sounded more confident.

Official circles in Washington suggest privately that the purpose of the meeting is to permit the President to sound out Khrushchev's intentions and to warn him that U.S. patience is not unlimited. On the first count nothing is apt to be discovered that was not clearly spelled out in the manifesto of the 81 Communist parties which met in Moscow last December: active pursuit of the goal of world domination, avoidance of general war, support of "national liberation movements." It would be unrealistic to expect Khrushchev to tip his hand on tactics or priorities.

As for warnings, Khrushchev might be forgiven if he took them with a grain of salt. He will not have forgotten Kennedy's brave words about Laos. He will have no intention of taking any action which would constitute a pretext for nuclear war. But he will have no intention of failing to exploit any situation which seems to offer a possibility for Communist gains—and the possibilities are many: Vietnam, South Korea, Iran, and the Congo, among others.

A Soviet maneuver at Geneva indicates one line of preparation for the talks with Kennedy. The Soviet delegate threatened that the Soviet Union would resume nuclear testing, alleging that recent French tests in the Sahara were a subterfuge to provide information for Britain and the United States. This is the old Soviet trick of raising the ante before a negotiation in order to prepare for a fallback to an already advanced position. The U.S.S.R. has the basic nuclear weapons and does not have the American passion for refinement; hence it has no need to resume testing. But it will insist on a veto on inspection, hoping to induce the United States to break off the talks and resume testing.

Thus the President would be faced with the unhappy alternatives of continuing the fruitless negotiations with no prospect of agreement in the face of strong internal pressures to terminate them, or of bringing them to an end and being blamed by world opinion for failure to resolve this issue. Collapse of the test-ban talks would make prospects bleak for progress in arms control. Again the United States would be held responsible.

In these circumstances, critics are not wanting in Washington who question the advisability of holding talks at this time. On the demonstrable premise that the only thing Moscow respects is strength, they sug-

gest that the United States should rather be building up its military power and exploring means for exploiting the major crack in the Communist armor—the dissatisfaction and will to freedom of the subject people of the Soviet empire, both in Eastern Europe and in Asia. As East Germany, Poland, and Hungary have already shown, it is here that the most convinced freedom fighters will be found.

The Panama Canal and United States-Panama Relations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1961

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, with the countries of Latin America aflame with discontent and unrest it behooves all of us to learn all we can about the living standards of the people south of us, their cultures and their national aspirations. One of these countries should be of particular concern to every American because of its geographic position at the crossroads of the world, and because of the most peculiar manner in which it is linked to our country.

I refer to the Republic of Panama through whose lands we cut an inter-oceanic canal almost 50 years ago, joining the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. This engineering feat had defied man for several centuries and while it has brought great prestige to our country in a political, commercial and military sense, it is an accomplishment that established our relationship more securely with Latin America than we would like to admit.

I have always maintained a close interest in the people and political development of that beautiful little country which I visited officially back in 1947 as chairman of a Special Investigating Committee of Education and Labor. At that time I prepared a detailed study for the Congress regarding the deplorable working conditions of the West Indians and other non-United States citizens on the Canal Zone, and the discriminatory policies which our Government practiced against this large body of nonwhite workers.

As many of my constituents in New York are originally from the Republic of Panama I have watched with unabated interest United States-Panama relations. I am pleased to note that certain fundamental changes have taken place on the Canal Zone in socioeconomic matters; but there are still areas of conflict between Panama and the United States. I do not think that these remaining sore spots could be more objectively treated than in the two speeches of Ambassador George W. Westerman, Panama's U.N. delegate to the United Nations.

Dr. Westerman has not only represented his country at the United Nations in a superior way but he has traveled up and down these United States lecturing before some of our most distinguished forums on United States-

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it be teacher, doctor, shoemaker, or druggist, we must support our country and the whole free world from communism. We cannot do this without the help of every individual American. We need not only professional people, but all those willing to give themselves in any service for the safety and welfare of our country and its people.

We, the youth of this country, have to learn to respect and appreciate our American democracy today. If we do not, the defense of international freedom in the world of tomorrow has no chance of survival.

Congressman Thomas B. Curtis Proposes Action To Meet Unemployment Problems

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1961

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, the need to retrain and relocate workers who for various reasons have lost their jobs is a serious problem facing the Nation. One of our colleagues, the able gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS], who is the senior House Republican on the Joint Economic Committee and a member of the Ways and Means Committee, has been very active in this field. For many months last year and this year, he has been busy compiling information and interviewing knowledgeable persons in an effort to provide the Congress with constructive suggestions.

Too often, quite, thorough legislative work is seldom given recognition in the hurry-up life we lead. For that reason, I was pleased to read a recent article concerning the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] written by the noted labor editor of the North American Newspaper Alliance, Martin Arundel.

This article appeared on April 27, 1961, in the Louisville (Ky.) Times, the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette and the New Haven (Conn.) Register, and in other papers throughout the country. I also read with special interest an editorial in the Louisville Times, of May 2, 1961, acknowledging that our colleague from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] is on the right track, and that his novel approach is worthy of the closest study and consideration by the administration and the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the newspaper items to which I have referred should be called to the attention of the Congress and, accordingly, they are set forth below:

[From the New Haven (Conn.) Register,
Apr. 28, 1961]

PROPOSAL WOULD AID JOBLESS IN LEARNING MODERN SKILLS

WASHINGTON.—Representative THOMAS B. CURTIS will soon introduce a bill that would tackle hard-core unemployment by encouraging displaced workers to learn new skills.

Right now, the Missouri Republican charged, 44 States in effect penalize jobless workers who want to learn a new trade.

They are deprived of unemployment benefits as soon as they enroll in a vocational or other kind of school, he said in an interview.

"In an area where no jobs are to be had," CURTIS pointed out, "this means that the unemployed are encouraged by the Government to sit back and do nothing in order to collect their weekly checks."

Representative CURTIS said his bill would do three things:

1. Teach new and needed skills to persons who lost their jobs because of technological advances (automation);
2. Allow them to draw jobless benefits for the duration of their retraining;

FUNDS TO RELOCATE

3. Provide funds for them to relocate in areas where their newly acquired skills are in demand.

The legislation also would enlarge and bring up to date vocational and apprenticeship training programs for young men and women. It would stress the technical skills required in the age of automation.

CURTIS said he would propose that the program be financed by Federal funds and that it be run by the States.

"It will probably cost a lot more than the present program, but exactly how much I would not venture to estimate at the present time," CURTIS said. He added, "But in the long run it will be worth any cost, for it will help get rid of the technological unemployment problem and raise the productivity growth of the Nation's economy to the yearly 4 to 5 percent desired increase."

CURTIS said his proposed legislation would be in the form of an amendment to the unemployment compensation section of the Federal Social Security Act. He said he will introduce it as "soon as the technical legislative language is ironed out."

CURTIS, in his sixth term, is the senior Republican member of the House Ways and Means subcommittee which handles unemployment compensation bills, and is the ranking Republican from the House on the Automation Subcommittee of the Joint Senate-House Economic Committee.

DIFFERENT APPROACH

The Missourian said his approach to the hard-core unemployment problem differed from the conventional one this way:

"The conventional approach assumes that large-scale unemployment is almost entirely due to economic downturns and that the idle will return to their jobs as soon as business picks up.

"My thinking based on an abundance of testimony by experts before congressional committees studying the subject, is that heavy unemployment is due more to technological advances in industrial production methods," he said.

"This is particularly true in the age of automation," CURTIS continued. "A worker loses his job in a recession and when the recession ends the work he formerly did is now being done by fewer men operating new and faster machines. That is unemployment brought about by automation."

PREPARE FOR NEW

Under his proposed plan, the unemployed would take courses that would give them the know-how to perform new jobs, often in the same company and sometimes in other industries, Congressman CURTIS said.

CURTIS explained his program would require detailed planning by Federal and State unemployment agencies, in conjunction with industry and unions. His proposal, for instance, would call for the U.S. Department of Labor to overhaul substantially its present system of cataloging the scores of job skills.

"There are many job skills that the Labor Department has no record of, particularly in automated industries," CURTIS pointed out.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Times of May 2, 1961]

RECOVERY WON'T MEAN JOBS FOR EVERYBODY

Business, so almost everyone is saying, is picking up. What is more, most of the eco-

nomics experts believe that the upturn is stronger than the ordinary seasonal rise in business activity. They think that the bottom of the recession has been reached and that a recovery is in progress that will carry the economy to new heights. They differ in their estimates of the strength and speed of the upturn, but they are virtually unanimous in their opinion that it is underway.

Unfortunately, they are virtually unanimous about something else. Almost without exception the economic experts and observers fear that even when business has attained new peaks, a very substantial number of Americans will remain unemployed. A New York Times story early in April reported, "Most of the President's economic advisers are convinced that the country will enter 1962 with no significant drop in the present level of 5.5 million jobless workers."

The tragic center of this problem lies in the amount of chronic unemployment, which continues to rise despite an overall trend of prosperity and increased production. According to the National Planning Association, the number of chronically unemployed rose from about half a million in the third quarter of 1953 to nearly 2 million in the first quarter of 1961.

Early in April, the number of persons who had been out of work for 15 weeks or more was nearly 1.9 million. Eight hundred thousand had been out of work for more than 6 months. Perhaps a third of these men and women are in the 45-to-64 age group, and in the context of our times that means they are older workers. Complicating the problem for these people is that in the decade of the sixties, they will be competing for jobs with millions of new workers, the beginning of the generation born since World War II. And the competition will be taking place in an era of economic change: of new technology and automation, of economic advances abroad, of movement of industry to new locations.

The problem is vast and complex and we don't expect anyone to offer quick, complete solutions. But Representative THOMAS CURTIS, a Missouri Republican, is at least taking a crack at it—and on what seem to be sensible lines. He plans to introduce legislation that would encourage the jobless to learn new skills. The legislation itself has not yet been written, but CURTIS says there are three things he wants his bill to do: first, teach new skills to those who lost their jobs because of automation; second, let them draw unemployment pay while learning (he says 44 States deprive workers of unemployment benefits as soon as they enroll in a school); third, provide funds to let the workers relocate in areas where their new skills are needed.

Many workers, it is likely, would be unwilling or unable to learn new trades. Others would be unwilling to move to greener pastures. But others, the more imaginative, the more intelligent, would be helped. We hope Congress gives CURTIS' proposals sympathetic study.

A New Low for Castro

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1961

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the peoples of the world have been given a vivid example of the gangster tactics being used by the Communist regime of Castro in Cuba. Castro's offer to trade Cuban prisoners for tractors reveals